

5:Le Besnerais

E-5 (1947-1950) 1954 SS19 Yaruro SS19

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Contribution to the Study of the
Yaruro Indians (Venezuela)
[Contribution à l'Étude des
Indiens Yaruro (Venezuela)]

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Paris: 1954

Journal de la Société des Américanistes

Vol. 43 (n.s.), pp. 109-122

With corrections from Bulletin, Société suisse des
Américanistes -- Schweizerische Amerikanisten-
Gesellschaft, No. 24, Sept., 1962, pp. 21-23

Translated from the French by Priscilla Reynolds

Human Relations Area Files

1966

[Title page]

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- 101 The Yaruro Indians, who among themselves call themselves by the term "pume," live in the Venezuelan llanos, the tropical savannas that border the left bank of the Orinoco. They are fishermen, hunters, gatherers, and agriculturalists whose original culture has already greatly changed. All of their past
197 is not yet known. As to their dialect, it has not as yet been classified in any of the known South American linguistic families.
114 The observations that make up this article come from investigations made on the spot by the author between 1947 and 1950.

I. The Territory
(see Map 1)_A

131 a) Boundaries.

At the present time the territory populated by the Yaruro Indians lies approximately between 6.30 and 7.30 degrees north latitude and 67 and 69.30 degrees west longitude.

The bulk of the population, which was the subject of our investigations, lives along the banks of the Capanaparo and one of its tributaries, the Riecito, that is, on some 400 kilometers of river.

The rest are dispersed north of the Capanaparo, on the Arauca, the Cunaviche, and the neighboring rivers, and, to the south, on the banks of the Orinoco between the mouths of the Capanaparo and the Cinaruco and near the rivers located between the Capanaparo, the Riecito, and the Cinaruco.

b) Neighbors.

- 101 The whole region located north of the Capanaparo, the banks of the Orinoco, and part of the banks of the Capanaparo itself -- going upstream, the northern part up to the junction with the Riecito and the southern part on 220 kilometers up to the Madre Vieja Basillero -- are populated by Venezuelan peasants, the llaneros, who thus occupy part of the Yaruro territory.

1 [see p. 3. — Analyst]

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Guahibo SC14

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Y 101 On the other boundaries the neighbors of the Yaruro are Indians. They are the Cuiba to the west, and the Guahibo and the Chiricoa to the south (1). In addition, Amburua coming

1. Unverified information received from Yaruro, llaneros, or travelers.

from the south would have had intermittent contact with them. As for the Otomaco /Otomac/, whose territory formerly extended to the north of the Capanaparo, there remain only a few survivors who have become Venezuelan peasants and have completely forgotten their ancient culture. /Map 1 appears here. /

We shall deal with the llaneros and the Otomaco, with whom the Yaruro may perhaps be related, in subsequent articles, and we shall limit ourselves here to giving the little information gathered on the other Indians mentioned.

The Cuiba.

J 131 Some Cuiba appear to live on the upper Capanaparo and the upper Riecito near the border which on the west separates Venezuela from Colombia, but their territory /111/ lies principally in Colombia along the Casanare and on the other bank of the Meta. They seem to maintain commercial relations with the Yaruro, bringing to the last Yaruro village on the Riecito (community 30) canoes (we saw one) or hammocks for barter against manufactured products of Venezuelan origin, cloth or machetes that they use in clearing forest galleries and in cultivating land. They may likewise trade with the Guahibo, but by silent trade.

Guahibo and Chiricoa.

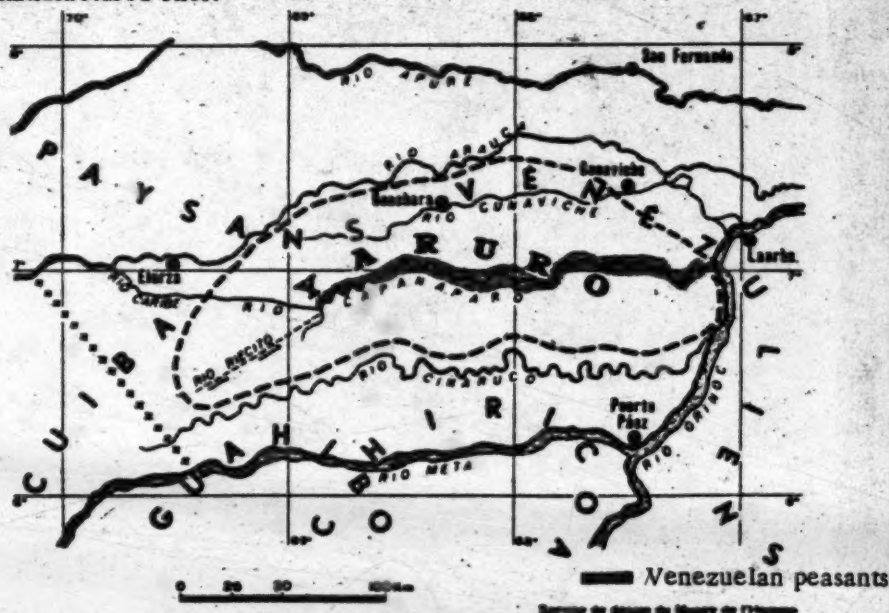
G 101 114 131 Guahibo and Chiricoa, according to the majority of our informants, may be two synonymous terms; only one informant claims that they designate two distinct groups, the first inhabiting
1 [Map 4 now appears p. 3. —Analyst]

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Guahibo SC14

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the territory mentioned above, in the west, and the second in the east along the Orinoco; they meet to the south of the Cinaruco, the northern limit of their territory which lies principally in Colombia. Like the Cuiba, they seem to trade with the Yaruro, exchanges taking place in the Yaruro villages located near the Cinaruco and consisting also of products of their making for manufactured ones.



/111 cont./

G Raymond Fiasson (1) in 1947 reported the existence of

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1. Raymond Fiasson, "Algunos aspectos científicos del Apure /Some Scientific Aspects of the Apure/," in El Agricultor Venezolano, Year XII. No. 127, No. 1947, p. 11.

Guliguli Indians on the banks of the Juriepe, a southern tributary of the Cinaruco. According to our Yaruro informants, these did not exist. Guliguli perhaps is only a synonym for Guahibo-Chiricoa.

The Amburua.

G The Amburua appear to live on the other side of the Meta,
101 on the Rio Negro in Colombia. Not direct neighbors of the
Y Yaruro, they have only rare contacts with the latter. The
G Yaruro of village 30 on the Riecito recounted to us a fight
648 against the Amburua which took place not far from them, in
the course of which their adversaries were decimated.

2. The Habitat (Capanaparo and Riecito Rivers) (see Map 2¹ and Tables I and II)

Y
361 The Yaruro population is divided on an economic basis
621 into small communities, established near a water course and
composed of several families grouped under the authority of one
head.

Y
361 Along the Capanaparo and Riecito explored by us, there
are some 30 irregularly spaced on the 400 kilometers of river (2).

2. We shall dwell in detail on the structure of the communities in other articles, as we have on habitation types further on here.

1 [see pp. 14-20. -Analyst]

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Table I

Statement of Observations on Habitation Types

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No.	Dates of Observations	TYPE I	TYPE II ₁		TYPE II ₂		TYPE III
			a	b	a	b	
1	25-28 Aug. 47		●				
2 a	29 Aug. - 3 Sept. 47		●				
b	30 June 49; 5-6 July 49	★	●				
c	22 Oct. 49; 3 Jan. 50	☆	○		■		
3	3-4 Sept. 47; 30 June 49		●				
4 a	5 Sept. 47; 5 July 49		●				
b	5 Sept. 47	★	●				
c	5 Sept. 47		●				
5	6 Sept. 47; 20 Oct. - 17 Nov. 47		●				
	24 Oct. 49; 1 Jan. 50		○		■		
6 a	6-7 Sept. 47; 20 Oct. - 11 Nov. 47		●				
b	11-17 Nov. 47		○				▲
c	4-5 July 49; 24-30 Oct. 49		○				▲
	30 Oct. 49 - 1 Jan. 50		○				
7	24 Oct. 40 - 1 Jan. 50		●		■		▲
8	31 July 47; 8 Sept. 47	★					
	19 Oct. 47	☆			■		
9	11 Sept. 47	★					
	17 Oct. 47	☆			■		
10 a	11 Sept. 47; 17 Oct. 47; 4 July 49			●			
b	12 Sept. 47	★					
c	15 Oct. 47	☆					
11	12-13 Sept. 47	★			■		
	15 Oct. 47	☆			■		
12	14 Sept. 47	★					
	24-26 Feb. 48	☆					▲
13	14 Sept. 47	★					
14	15 Sept. 47	★					
15	5-6 Mar. 48; 5 Apr. 48;	★					▲
	12 Apr. - 5 Mar. 48	☆				◆	
	2-3 July 49						
16	4 Mar. 48; 23-24 Apr. 48;	★				◆	▲
	27 Apr. 48						
17	16 Sept. 47	★					
	13 Oct. 47; 25 Apr. 48	☆				◆	
18	16 Sept. 47	★					

1. Number of communities corresponding to those on Map 2.

№	Dates of Observations	TYPE I	TYPE II ₁		TYPE II ₂		TYPE III
			a	b	a	b	
19	16 Sept. 47 13 Oct. 47	★ ☆			■		
20	13 Oct. 47	★					
21	17 Sept. 47 13 Oct. 47	★ ☆			■		
22	12 Oct. 47	★					
23	17 Sept. 47 12 Oct. 47		● ○		■		
24	2-3 July 49	★					
25	5/Apr. 48; 11/Apr. 48 2 July 49	★ ★					
26	6 Apr. 48	★			■		▲
27	6 Apr. 48; 11 Apr. 48	☆					▲
28	6-7 Apr. 48; 10-11 Apr. 48	★					
29	7/Apr. 48; 10 Apr. 48	☆			■		▲
30	7-10 Apr. 48	☆	○		■		▲

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HABITATION TYPE	I	II ₁		II ₂		III
		a	b	a	b	
Observed occupied	★	●	◐	■	◆	▲
Observed unoccupied	☆	○	◑	□	◇	△

HABITATION TYPES

I. Upright house with rectangular base, sometimes oval, three to four meters wide by five to seven long and three to four high, without walls, and covered with a roof of straw or palms with two sloping sides, open at one or two ends and which protects from rain. It is built on the hard ground of high banks which the floods of the rainy season do not reach.

II. 1 a. Small low hut, hemispherical (a man cannot stand erect in it), without walls, and covered with a palm roof which protects from rain. It stands on the soft, sandy ground of dunes and high shores out of reach of floods.

II. 1 b. Small low hut (a man cannot stand up in it) with an oblong base, without walls, and covered with a roof of palms with two slopes which protects against rain. It stands on the soft, sandy soil of dunes and high shores out of reach of floods.

II. 2 a. Same type as II 1 a but standing on the lower shores freed by a drop in the water level.

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/113 cont. /

342 II. 2 b. Same type as II 1 b but standing on the lower shores freed by a drop in the water level.

III. A shelter of the same height as the type II huts, formed of several leafy branches which protect only from the sun's rays. It stands on the sand of the low shores freed by a drop in the water level. This shelter is sometimes only a type II hut covered with several palms.

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Table II

Habitation Types by Community
and according to the Months of the Year

No. of the Community	Rainy Season					Dry Season						
	June	July	August	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May
1	☆	☆	☆	☆	☆							
2	☆ ●	☆ ●	☆ ●	☆ ●	■	□	□	■	□	□	□	□
3	●	○	○	●	○							
4	☆ ○	☆ ●	☆ ○	☆ ●	☆ ○							
5	○	○	○	●	● ■	● ■	■	■	□	□	□	□
6	○	●	○	●	● ▲	● ▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲
7	○	○	○	○	● ■▲	● ■▲	● ■▲	● ■▲	□ ▲	□ ▲	□ ▲	□ ▲
8	☆	☆	☆	☆	■	□	□	□	□	□	□	□
9	☆	☆	☆	☆	■	□	□	□	□	□	□	□
10	☆ ◐	☆ ◐	☆ ◐	☆ ◐	☆ ◐							
11	☆	☆	☆	☆ ■	■	□	□	□	□	□	□	□
12	☆	☆	☆	☆	☆	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲
13	☆	☆	☆	☆	☆							
14	☆	☆	☆	☆	☆							
15	☆	☆	☆	☆	☆	◇ ▲	◇ ▲	◇ ▲	◇ ▲	◇ ▲	◇ ▲	◇ ▲
16	☆	☆	☆	☆	☆	◇ ▲	◇ ▲	◇ ▲	◇ ▲	◇ ▲	◇ ▲	◇ ▲
17	☆	☆	☆	☆	◇	◇	◇	◇	◇	◇	◇	◇
18	☆	☆	☆	☆	☆							
19	☆	☆	☆	☆	■	□	□	□	□	□	□	□

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No. of the Comm.	Rainy Season					Dry Season							
	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	
20	☆	☆	☆	☆	☆								132
21	☆	☆	☆	☆	■	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	342
22	☆	☆	☆	☆	☆								361
23	○	○	○	●	■	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	
24	☆	☆	☆	☆	☆								
25	☆	☆	☆	☆	☆	☆	☆	☆	☆	☆	☆	☆	
26	☆	☆	☆	☆	☆	☆ □ Δ	☆ □ Δ	☆ □ Δ	☆ □ Δ	☆ □ Δ	☆ ■ Δ	☆ □ Δ	
27	☆	☆	☆	☆	☆	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	
28	☆	☆	☆	☆	☆	☆	☆	☆	☆	☆	☆	☆	
29	☆	☆	☆	☆	☆	□ Δ	□ Δ	□ Δ	□ Δ	□ Δ	■ Δ	□ Δ	
30	☆ ○	☆ ○	☆ ○	☆ ○	☆ ○	□ Δ	□ Δ	□ Δ	□ Δ	□ Δ	■ Δ	□ Δ	

HABITATION TYPE	I		II,		II,		III
	a	b	a	b	a	b	
Type observed occupied (Table I)	☆	●	◐	■	◆	▲	
Type presumed resulting from the extension of the type observed occupied	☆	○	◑	□	◇	△	

Corrections: Put all the white signs of the table and its legend in grey.

Community No. 1 -- Replace all the signs for Type 1 (stars) by the signs for Type II 1 a (circles).

The extension was made in the following manner:

A type observed during the months of the rainy season (June to September) was extended to all the months of this season and for that which follows it (October), that is, for half of the transition period, rainy season-dry season.

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- 341 A type observed during the months of the dry season
34 (December to April) was extended to all the months of this season as well as that which precedes it (November) and that which follows it (May), that is, for half of the transition period rainy season-dry season, and all of the transition period, dry season-rainy season. The intermediate type is actually not reconstructed during this period as the Yaruro reinstate their winter huts immediately after the first serious downpours.

When a type has been observed only during the months of the transition period the months of the rainy season if it was a winter type, i.e., I and II 1 a or b (communities 7, 20, and 22) and for all those of the dry season if it was an aestival type II 2 a or b and III (communities 8, 9, 11, 19, 21 and 23).

In communities 16, 27, 29, and 30, the rainy season type was only observed occupied during the dry season.

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162 Each community is comprised of ten to 30 individuals
621 including children (average: 17.9), distributed in one or
942 several habitations of which the type varies according to function and the nature of the terrain and the season (1).

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[133]

1. The Venezuelan llanos are huge savannas furrowed with watercourses running west-east and bordered with a corridor of forest, narrow but dense; they have a tropical climate characterized by two seasons: a rainy season, winter (June to September), during which the rivers overflow their beds and flood the savanna, and a dry season, summer (December to April), during which the latter become dry in part, uncovering long sandy shores.

342 The first type (I) is an upright house with a rectangular base (sometimes oval), three to four meters wide by five to seven long and three to four high, without walls and covered with a straw or palm roof with two sloping sides, open or closed at one or two ends and protecting from rain. It is built on the hard ground of high banks that the floods of the rainy season do not reach.

The second type (II) is a small, low hut (a man cannot stand in it) with a round base (II a) or oblong (II b), also without walls and covered with a roof of palms, either hemispherical (II a) or with two sloping sides (II b), protecting from rain; it stands on the soft ground of sand dunes and shores raised above the flood level (II 1), or shores freed by a drop in the water level (II 2).

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342 The third type (III) is a shelter of the same height as the preceding hut; sometimes it is only one of the type II huts covered over with some palms; it is composed of leafy branches designed for protection against the sun's rays, and it stands on low sandy shores which are no longer covered by water.

342 361 The first type (I) and the second built on a sand dune or a shore out of reach of floods (II 1 a or b) are those which the Yaruro use in the rainy season, when the rivers overflow their beds and flood the savanna.

As soon as the water level begins to drop, these winter quarters are abandoned for the huts of the second type, but built on low shores (II 2 a or b), the roof of which protects them from the rain that still persists. At the height of the dry season, when the latter ceases to fall and only protection against the sun is necessary, they use the third type (III) which they install, approaching nearer to the water, on the sand which the dropping level of the river has newly freed.

With the return of the first rains they follow this same process in reverse, but skipping the transitional type, that is, directly reinstating their winter habitations.

[648] The most widespread winter habitation is type I. In winter, type II is only found in exceptional cases; it is present in nine communities (of which three also have type I) out of 30 when type I is temporarily nonexistent or unusable: destroyed and not reconstructed (its construction /117/ requiring time and manual labor and the adult men often being absorbed in the quest for daily food) or placed under an interdict by the Venezuelan peasants, as in the case of the communities of the lower Capanaparo where the Yaruro, accused of having stolen livestock, were driven from their winter habitations on the banks and forced to install themselves outside the domain of the Llaneros, i.e., on the sand dunes which border the river.

Concerning type II built during the transition period, it may sometimes be kept throughout the entire dry season (communities 2, 5, 7, 15, 16, 26, 29 and 30). As for type I, it

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342 may also be used, but rarely, throughout the year (communities
361 25, 26, and 28).

The type I house is a house that lasts for several years, whereas the small huts (II) and the shelters of boughs (III), either dismantled by the wind or carried off by the rising water in each new rainy season, must almost always be reconstructed the following year.

The winter habitations of a community are always grouped (the dispersion of those of communities 4 and 10 is provisional), whereas the huts and camping shelters of the seasonal changes and of the dry season are sometimes dispersed (one, two, or three huts) on shores located around the winter village.

[396]
[464] In addition, if the Yaruro spend the entire rainy season in the same place and lead a sedentary life at this time, during the dry season and even during the transition period between the two seasons, they move their encampments from one place to another on the same shore or from one shore to another, with the intention of either drawing nearer to water or of reinstalling themselves on sand which is clean and not encumbered with refuse, or in order to be closer to a hunting, fishing, or work place (construction of a monosylic canoe or employment on a Venezuelan farm at dry season jobs).

Let us add in conclusion that on the Capanaparo, between the Orinoco and the Riecito, all the permanent winter habitations with one or two exceptions are located, or were, in the case of the lower Capanaparo, on the southern bank. The cause of this situation seems to be the configuration of the terrain: the southern bank at this place is in general more elevated than the northern bank and hence better shielded from floods.

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3. The Population.

a) Demography (see Tables III, IV, and V).

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On the Capanaparo and the Riecito we have taken a census of 519 Yaruro (29 communities out of 30). Two-thirds (65.1%) of this population are adults (we do not have a breakdown by age) and the remainder (34.9%) prepuberal children. Among the adults the sexes are divided into two almost equal figures: 173 (51.2%) are men and 165 (48.8%) women. We have the /118/ /Table III appears here/ /119/ /Table IV and Table V appear here/ /120/ breakdown by sexes for children only in five communities; the totals for each of them gives us, there also, twofigures which are practically equal: 23 male children to 21 female.

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Our statistics on births and mortality bear on only three communities with a total of 38 inhabitants in 1947; they are thus rather imprecise. During the period 1947 to 1950, i.e., during three years, we registered 6 births and 9 deaths (6 adults—2 men and 4 women—and 3 young children), that is, two births for three deaths (150% mortality) or, for the total population of the three villages, the respective percentages of 15.8% births and 23.7% deaths. The young children who died comprise one-third of the total of deaths (33.3%) and one half of the total births, which gives, for these 38 Yaruro, a 50% infant mortality.

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On the basis of these statistics the Yaruro are on the way to extinction. This appears to be confirmed by the Indians themselves who state that they were formerly more numerous and that their number is going down each year. "We die with the first sickness," our old informant, Pedro Ramon Camacho (1)

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1. Head and shaman of community 6.

told us, "and that's why there are so few of us. We are disappearing."

[text continues on p. 16]

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TABLE III

CENSUS 1947-1948

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No. of the Comm.	ADULTS			CHILDREN			General Total
	♂	♀	Total	♂	♀	Total	
1	6	7	13			7	20
2	12	5	16			9	25
3	12	14	26			14	40
4	4	5	9			6	15
5	4	5	9	5	6	11	20
6	3	6	9	6	3	9	18
7	1	4	5	2	4	6	11
8	3	2	5			4	9
9	28	16	44	10	8	18	62
10	9	9	18			5	23
11	4	5	9			8	17
12	3	6	9			7	16
13	5	4	9			4	13
14	6	3	9			5	14
15	7	8	15			7	22
16	11	12	23			10	33
17	7	7	14			4	18
18	—	—	—			—	—
19	3	3	6			3	9
20	5	3	8			4	12
21	13	15	28			14	40
22	4	4	8			4	12
23	6	6	12			3	14
24	1	3	4			4	8
25	4	2	6			3	9
26	2	0	2			0	2
27	4	5	9			5	14
28	7	8	15			8	23
29							
30							
Total	173	165	338	23 (c)	21 (c)	181	519
%	51.2 (a)	48.8 (a)	65.1 (b)			34.9 (b)	

EVALUATIONS 1947-1948

(1)	150	150	300				300
(2)	34	30	64				64
(3)	5	5	10			7	17
(4)	6	5	11				11
General Total	368 (5)	355 (5)	723 (5)			188 (5)	911 (5)

a) Of the "adult" total. — b) Of the "general" total. — c) Total from 5 /sic/ communities.

1) On the Cunaviche (6 communities). — 2) Between the Capanaparo and the Cinaruco (5 communities). — 3) Between the Capanaparo and the Riecito (1 community). — 4) On the Cinaruco (1 community). — 5) Census and evaluations.

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TABLE IV
BIRTHS — DEATHS

No. of the Comm.	POPULATION 1947				BIRTHS 1947-1950	DEATHS 1947-1950					% Deaths/Births	
	Adults		Children	Total		Adults		Total	Children	General Total	General	Children
	♂	♀				♂	♀					
6	3	6	9	18								
7	1	4	6	11								
8	3	2	4	9								
Total	7	12	19	38	6	2	4	6	3	9		
%					15.8 (a)				33.3 (b)	23.7 (a)	150.0	50.0

(a) Of the total population of the three communities.

(b) Of the total deaths.

TABLE V
DENSITY

TERRITORY			YARURO		VENEZUELAN PEASANTS				
Sections	Nos. of the Communities	Kms.	Population	Density per 10 kms.	South bank	Farms North bank	Total	Population 8 per Farm	Density per 10 kms.
Orinoco to Madre Vieja Basiliro	1 to 10	220	220	10.0	29	8	37	296	13.5
Madre Vieja Basiliro to Riecito	11 to 15	40	83	20.5	0	8	8	64	16.0
Riecito to Caribe	16 to 23	55	134	24.5	0	0	0	0	0
Riecito	24 to 30	89	82	9.0	0	0	0	0	0
Whole Territory	Totals and averages	404	519	13.0	29	16	45	360	14.0 (a)

(a) On 260 kms.

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Y These 519 Yaruro live along 400 kilometers of river, which
161 gives an average density of 13 inhabitants for 10 kilometers of
river. This average conceals considerable variance from one
place to another in this part of their territory. On the first
220 kilometers of the Capanaparo starting from the mouth,
that is, up to the last Venezuelan farm on the south bank
(Madre Vieja Basiliro), the density is 10 inhabitants to ten
kilometers. From kilometer 220 up to the mouth of the Riecito
(near which the last Venezuelan farm on the Capanaparo is
located) the density doubles and goes to 20.5 per ten kilometers
and to 24.5 between this latter point and the mouth of the
Rio Caribe. On the Riecito the density drops back to 9 inhabi-
tants per ten kilometers of river.

V The density of the Venezuelans on the two banks, between
161 the mouth of the Capanaparo and the Riecito, allowing an
average of eight inhabitants for each farm, is 13.5 inhabitants
per ten kilometers of river up to the Madre Vieja Basiliro and
16 from the Madre Vieja Basiliro up to the Riecito.

We shall consider the interpretations that these figures
have been given in another article.

Y For the rest of the Yaruro population dispersed to the north
16 and south of this region, whom we have not visited, we can
[114] only rely on some estimates. With reference to the Cunaviche,
who appear to have ten communities, Pastor Juan Van Kompen (2)

2. Evangelical missionary
established at San Fernando de
Apure, Apure State, Venezuela.

has quoted us a figure of 300, which is without doubt higher
than the reality. The Indians on their part have given us a
figure of 64 for five communities located between the
Capanaparo and the Cinaruco, and for two others, one located
between the Capanaparo and the Riecito and the other /121/
on the Cinaruco, respectively 17 and 11. These last estimates
are certainly more accurate.

/121 cont./

b) Somatology and Pathology.

113 Vincenzo Petruccio in his book Yaruros of the Capanaparo
162 River (1) has devoted one chapter to the physical characteristics

1. In Anthropological Papers,
No. 11, Smithsonian Institution,
Bureau of American Ethnology,
Bulletin 123, pp. 161 to 290.

of the Yaruro. We refer the reader to this work, our own ob-
164 servations on this offering nothing very new. Let us add only
that all the adults and some children of both sexes have their
bodies and particularly the extremities of their limbs covered
with white, painful plaques called carare, a fact already noted
by Petruccio. According to the Yaruro, beginning with a certain,
unspecified age—perhaps corresponding to puberty, for we have
never observed it with the newborn and rarely with young
children—the skin dries up in places and then loses its pigmenta-
164 tion. Again according to the Yaruro, this phenomenon, which
827 they seem to consider a blemish (they have frequently asked
us if a remedy existed to get rid of it), is perhaps transmitted
through the blood. When a wife is attacked by carare she infects
her husband by pouring a drop of her own blood into his drink
so that he will not abandon her.

164 Sanitary conditions among the Yaruro are on the whole
extremely indifferent. Tests of blood from swords, carried out
by Professor Mayer of the Institute of Hygiene in Caracas, and
of blood previously drawn from some of the population reveal
signs of severe anemia and very strong eosinophilia.

These Indians all suffer more or less, particularly during
the rainy season, from colds, bronchitis, pneumonia, furunculosis,
attacks of gripe with fever or marsh fever, headaches, caries
and dental abscesses, pains which are doubtlessly rheumatic,
and glandular inflammations. The colds, bronchitis, attacks

/121 cont. /

164 of fever, and especially pneumonia frequently have fatal consequences. We also presume that the Yaruro are attacked by amoebiasis and by ancylostomiasis, the author of these lines having contracted these diseases while living among them. Finally, smallpox apparently attacks them periodically and commits ravages. It seems to have decimated all who lived on the Cinaruco about 20 years ago. Concerning tuberculosis and leprosy we have nothing to report.

Venezuela SS1

- V — River, Caño or Madre Vieja (dead arm)
 100 --- Land route during dry season
 133 ⊙ Venezuelan village
 361 ● Habitation of Venezuelan peasants
 487 +1 (rainy season) } site of Yaruro habitations
 Y ×1 (dry season) } with no. of the community

0 10 20 KM

$$[M_{2,p}, A]$$


[Map B]



Map 2. Yaruro Territory

Venezuela SSL

WY PALS AREA
(12km)

Rio Combaíba

MAP A

A hand-drawn map of the Rio Arica area in Brazil. The map shows a river flowing from the top left towards the bottom right. Along the river, several camps are marked with dots and labeled: CAMPO FLORIANO (MARRAS VIEIRA), CAMPO FUENTE ELLENBIDE, CAMPO MARRAS VIEIRA, CAMPO ALBERTO ROMANZUOLI, CAMPO SEVERIANO ROMANZUOLI, CAMPO LA FALA, CAMPO BILLOUARA, CAMPO LA ESCALADA, and CAMPO DECAIMIRA. A scale bar at the top left indicates distances from 0 to 1000 meters. A compass rose is located in the bottom left corner, pointing towards the top left. The map is drawn on a piece of paper with a grid pattern.

MAP B

Map A

Map B

Author's correction: In MAP B, the first Yaruro community on the Capanaparo after the mouth of the Riecito should be 16 instead of 10;

5: Le Besnerais
101

SS19 Yaruro SS19

[For a listing of dates during which the author observed various house types in numerous Yaruro settlements, see category 342, pp. 5-6.]